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VOL. XI. NO. 22.

## FRISCO NOMINATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ENTERS THE FIELD WITH A FULL TICKET.

Rousing Convention That Augers Well for a Good Vote for the Municipal Election—Class-Conscious Resolutions Adopted—Preparing for the Fray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Pursuant to a call issued by Section San Francisco, S.L.P., a municipal convention was held in Pythian Castle. The convention was called to order by Organizer G. C. Wright, after which a temporary organization was formed by the election of Comrade N. L. Griest, chairman, and Comrade Thos. Steigerwald, secretary. A roll-call of members in good standing was then ordered, all such being admitted as delegates. The temporary officers were then made permanent, and the following committee elected:

On Platform and Resolutions, S. Steigerwald, N. L. Griest, J. C. Farrell, W. D. Lambert and G. C. Wright. On Eligibility and Acceptance, E. W. Carpenter, Howard La Belle, and S. Lambert. After the routine business had been disposed of the convention adjourned to meet again four days later.

The second session of the convention was called to order by the chairman promptly, with all delegates present. The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was read and after discussion and slight change was adopted: To City and County Convention of San Francisco, Cal.

Comrades: Your Committee on Platform and Resolutions begs leave to report as follows: In view of the fact that so long as Capitalism exists it will be impossible to effect any permanent improvement of the condition of the working class by the capture of a municipality. And recognizing the fact that any man elected to office by the Socialist Labor Party will do everything possible to force the adoption of palliatives for the temporary improvement of the condition of the working class we recommend that no municipal platform be adopted. But if it be the desire of the members of this convention to adopt a municipal programme we recommend that the one drawn up by the National Executive Committee be adopted. The committee also favorably recommended the following resolutions for adoption by the convention.

Resolution No. 1: We the members of Section San Francisco, S.L.P., in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and strongly commend the National Executive Committee and the Editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, for rigid compliance with the mandate of the Party as expressed at the last National Convention and by referendum vote.

Resolution No. 2: Whereas, the history of pure and simple trades Unionism is but a record of fraud, treachery and corruption on the part of the fakirs in control, and

Whereas, no organization of labor can accomplish any thing for the working class, that does not proceed from the correct principle that the struggle is essentially a class struggle that can only be ended by the establishment of the Socialist Republic; and

Whereas, the conflict is in its nature a political one, requiring both the political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and we call upon the Socialists of San Francisco to employ every effort to induce the working class to consolidate into this revolutionary economic organization.

Resolution No. 3: Whereas, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE is the only revolutionary Socialist paper published in the United States, and therefore the only working class paper; be it

Resolved, That we put forth every effort to increase the circulation of said paper, and be it further resolved that we endorse the "Arbeiter Zeitung," "Abeid Blatt," "Arbeiteren" and "Il Proletario."

Resolution No. 4: Whereas, The Social Democratic Party of San Francisco has proven clearly and conclusively by its attitude particularly during the recent labor struggles in this city that it is but a reactionary reform party; and,

Whereas, it is now completely stripped of its proletarian pretensions, but is nevertheless trying to capture the working class by false devices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort be made to expose the reactionary character of this so-called Socialist party.

Resolution No. 5: Whereas, We believe it to be absolutely necessary to carry on the work of agitation in a systematic manner on the Pacific coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we strongly recommend to the State Executive Committee that it take steps to secure the co-operation of other States to establish a lecture circuit such as have been already established in the East and Middle West.

Resolution No. 6: Whereas, Section San Francisco, S.L.P. in convention assembled endorses the action of the official organs of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in its action

# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



NEW YORK, SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1901.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BORN AMID DESTITUTION.

TRIPLETS FACE POVERTY AND STARVATION IN BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY.

Father Out of Employment—Had Sought Work Vainly for Six Weeks—Lately Arrived From Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Renewed Penurious by Expenses of Trip—Births Came With End of His Financial Resources.

The birth of children amid destitute circumstances, is of frequent occurrence in the ranks of the working class. The vicissitudes which capitalism compels the members of that class to undergo often deprives them of the means of meeting the exigencies of maternity and childbirth as they should be met.

Frank Rogers and another fisherman were arrested on a charge of marooning some Japanese whom they captured and imprisoned on an island in the gulf. Rogers is a Kangaroo, and his tactics are quite consistent with those of his fraternity. The settlement between the canters and the fishermen will be of but one season's duration. There are more notches down the scale, and down the scale the price of salmon will go next season, and the union will keep on holding "public sympathy" meetings till it is displaced by the fishing trap, or becomes class-conscious.

## FOOD OF THE POOR.

They May Be Forced to Find Some Substitute for Vegetables.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Ethelbert Stewart, secretary of the Economical Food Bureau, who is gathering food statistics for the government, is reported as saying in an interview that the poor are facing a crisis which may alter their mode of life and force them to adopt substitutes for potatoes and such vegetables as cabbage and beans. These two vegetables, the main standby of the poor, are over ninety per cent water. The only possible substitute would be, say, 100 per cent water. If the poor could learn to live on that and air—supplied in generous quantities by their trades union leaders—all would be well. He has been making an investigation of the conditions caused by the exceptional rise in the prices of vegetables.

Rice is bound to become more and more popular," he said, "for its price does not vary much and its qualities are about the same as those of potatoes. The stringency is causing the working classes to eat more soup and stew than ever before.

The thirteenth wedding anniversary of Max Simon happened a few days ago, and Mrs. Simon celebrated it by presenting to her husband a set of triplets, two girls and a boy. They weighed eighteen pounds altogether, and all three naturally were fully equipped with appetites.

Simon, who was already burdened with the care of four children was also unemployed, having vainly sought work for six weeks.

Simon with his unfortunate family, lives at No. 345 Osborne street, Brownsville. He came to New York from Wilkesbarre, Pa., from which place he was driven by scarcity of work at his trade—that of a bricklayer. The expenses of his triplets ate up his meager funds and since he reached here he has been practically destitute.

He has managed to pay the rent of \$6 a month for the three poor rooms he occupies, but food has been scarce. He has tramped all over the city looking for work at his trade, but, although building operations are active, there is a surplus of bricklayers.

The thirteenth anniversary and the absolute end of Simon's financial resources arrived last Sunday. Mrs. Simon, a handsome, cheery woman, informed her husband in the afternoon of her condition. He sent for Dr. Kauffman, and a Mrs. Lord, a neighbor, came to the house to assist the doctor.

Clothing had been prepared and Simon sat in the rear room of his three rooms at the arrival of a little girl.

At 8:30 another girl arrived.

At 9 o'clock a boy also came.

News of the arrival of the triplets sped around the neighborhood and there was a pilgrimage to the Simon home. So great was the tension on Simon due to his deplorable financial condition that he could not sleep that night nor look for work for two days. He had no food and no money and the situation was desperate.

Bernard Spiegler, a barber, with a shop beneath the Simon apartments, was told by his wife of the plight of the Simons. He bought some meat and vegetables for the mother. Other neighbors contributed food and milk, but the neighbors are almost as poor as Simon.

## UNSAYING INTERNATIONAL.

Attitude Towards Alliance Causes Lay-Off.

All hands, numbering seventy-five, employed in the factory of Theobald & Oppenheim, 78 Barclay street, were laid off yesterday noon. The men are employed in Sumatra work, and for some time they have been expressing strong objections to seven Alliance men employed.

The shop is an open one, but for some time the fakirs of the International Union have been trying to wheel the shop into line, so they could get more of a rake-off for the idlers.

The seven Alliance men refused to be heard from. As comrade E. S. Mayo, secretary of the S. E. C., was present, the treasurer turned over to him all cash on hand, \$55. The secretary was instructed to make another appeal for the settlement of tickets and also to request the members of this committee to RETURN THE BADGES, they being the property of another organization.

The treasurer reported receipts amounting to about \$190. All expenses had been paid and there was still about 900 tickets to be heard from. As comrade E. S. Mayo, secretary of the S. E. C., was present, the treasurer turned over to him all cash on hand, \$55. The secretary was instructed to make another appeal for the settlement of tickets and also to request the members of this committee to RETURN THE BADGES, they being the property of another organization.

Last Saturday a secret shop meeting was called, and only the International men were told of it. A committee was sent to the firm and stated that they wanted the Alliance men discharged. The result was that the firm cleared out the whole floor, and it is known when work will be resumed.

There were several non-union men working in the factory, but the International men were perfectly willing to allow them to stay in provided the Alliance men were discharged.

There will be no chance for picket jobs in this case as the scab work of the International has resulted in the discharge of the whole body.

## POLICE EASILY HANDLED.

INTERFERE WITH MEETING AND ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE WATER.

Demand Permit to Speak—Are Told It Is Unnecessary—Proceed to Badger Speaker and Are Forced to Act—Make Arrest, Then Apologize—One of a Few Recent Incidents.

The Tammany police of the city of greater New York seem determined to prevent the holding of S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. meetings if possible. Two weeks ago they broke up an S. T. & L. A. meeting at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. They promptly refused permission to hold another meeting at the same spot. The matter came up in court, and the Alliance won, as will be seen in another part of this issue.

On August 23 the police moved the scene of their actions to Brooklyn. On that evening, the 10th Assembly District held an outdoor meeting at the junction of DeKalb avenue and Fulton street.

This meeting was opened by the Chairman, Geo. Grange, Comrades Walsh and Henry Kuhn had addressed it, without interruption, and Comrade Vander Porten had begun an address when policeman Liddy of the Adams street station appeared. He asked Vander Porten if he had a permit to speak. Vander Porten thereupon informed him that a permit has not been necessary, as the police department had been notified, as it is customary that the meeting would be held. This explanation satisfied Liddy, whereupon he left the meeting.

He had not gone long, however, when he returned with Roundsman Yost, who had undoubtedly received information regarding the meeting from policeman Liddy. Roundsman Yost, however, proceeded to put Vander Porten through the same course of questions, as that put by policeman Liddy. Vander Porten, in reply said that he had given all information he intended and would not suffer any interference from the police, unless placed under arrest.

After several more questions by Roundsman Yost, which were ignored by Vander Porten, Roundsman Yost then ordered Vander Porten to leave the stand and disband the meeting. This Vander Porten refused to do, whereupon Roundsman Yost placed him under arrest. Roundsman Yost then proceeded to take Vander Porten down Gold street, in the direction of the stationhouse. Comrades Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, accompanied them. Roundsman Yost, seemed sorry that he had made the arrest then, for he immediately said he had no desire to arrest Vander Porten. He wanted the meeting stopped. Vander Porten could go home and everything would be all right. Vander Porten spoke up and said unless the Roundsman took him to the stationhouse he would return to the meeting. Comrade Kuhn explained again, as Vander Porten had done to the policeman the customary method by which the outdoor meetings of the Socialist Labor Party were conducted. Roundsman Yost, began to stammer and become confused. He backed down, saying that he had simply done his duty. He was prevented from saying more when he was asked if Vander Porten was under arrest or not. Roundsman Yost said he would first have to find out at the stationhouse if the meeting was authorized or not.

Kuhn volunteered to go with him in order to represent the Socialist Labor Party's side of the case. To this Roundsman Yost objected, saying there was no use. Kuhn insisted, and the Roundsman liberated Vander Porten. Vander Porten immediately returned to the meeting, which had been kept going by Comrades Grange and others. He resumed his address amid the cheers of the immense crowd which now numbered two thousand persons. The interruption of the meeting was roundly denounced by the crowd, as an attempt to break it up. The party had held meetings at this junction for years, and its platform and speakers are well known to the police. Their present ignorance is consequently inexorable and deliberate.

Japanese Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kokoro Taishiro, the Japanese Minister, called on Assistant Secretary Taylor at the Treasury Department to day to ask if the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii for the purpose of working on sugar plantations would meet with objections from this Government.

Some time ago, owing to persistent agitation against them on the Pacific coast, Japanese were forbidden by an edict of their Government to emigrate to the United States since then only a few Japanese have come.

The sugar planters of Hawaii have lately used efforts to secure a modification of the Japanese edict, so that the men from that country may be allowed to go to Hawaii. Assistant Secretary Taylor told the Japanese Minister to day that desirable Japanese persons would be allowed to go to Hawaii freely, provided they do not go under contract, either verbal or written, as laborers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A decision just handed down by Judge McConnell, sitting at Cleveland, Tenn., dissolves the injunction granted some weeks ago in a case involving \$5,000,000 invested in the copper industry near Ducktown, Tenn. About forty farmers claimed that their land had been ruined by the copper fumes and that vegetation had been destroyed. Suits for damages were filed, injunctions were granted and the plants of the companies were shut down. The feature of the hearing preceding the dissolution of the injunction was a petition signed by 3,000 citizens of the county, asking that the industry be not interfered with.

The companies concerned are the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Copper Company. The first has spent \$2,000,000 and employs 2,000 hands. The latter has spent \$1,000,000, contemplates the immediate expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, and employs about 1,000 hands. Individual suits will be heard at the September term of the court.

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Farmers Will Continue to Have Their Crops Rained.

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## MORE EICHMAN.

He Staunchly Stands Up and Declares He Will Not Quit.

WEST HOBOKEN, Aug. 20.—The members of the Social Democracy are in a tight place. Justice Eichmann will not resign from his office, nor will he resign from the party. The members of the local defend him, and say that the whole thing is a conspiracy,

## COMBATING THE FREAKS.

## S. L. P. MEN AFTER THE PIUS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Reverend Wilson and Vail Criticized—Wobbly Appeals to Middle-Class Idealism and Religiousness, Instead of Class-Conscious Constructiveness—Vail's Petty Dodge of the Carey Incident.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 12.—On Sunday, August 11 Rev. Stitt Wilson, a Social Democrat, arrived here for a stay of eight days and opened fire at the church of Divine Science with a meeting in the morning and in the evening he held a meeting at Bethany Baptist Church. Owing to other business we could not attend his first meeting and as we held a street meeting on Sunday evening we were unable to attend the reverend's meeting but on Monday we wended our way to Unity Church where the reverend was billed to speak all week with the exception of Saturday, as he explained he would be tired by that time and would take a rest and then hold two meetings on the following Sunday.

When we reached the hall there were about one hundred and fifty people present but by the time the Rev. Wilson started speaking there were about three hundred and twenty-five persons present.

In looking over the audience one could plainly see that it was not composed of wage-workers, but that the small business man or the middle class were mainly represented with a sprinkling of wage-workers. The twenty-year and "me-too" Socialists were much in evidence, and also that element who recently resigned from the party for the party's good, together with those who were not given the opportunity to resign but were expelled from the party for the party's good, besides the number of reformers of the different schools who paraded themselves evidently to give prestige and dignity to these meetings, duncerkin.

The chairman of the meeting was a pompous looking fellow and a "me-too-Socialist," with that air which says "Young man, I was a Socialist before you were born," or perhaps you would prefer to interpret his manner which would settle an argument by saying: "Huh! I ought to know. I'm the oldest." This chairman can be classified as a Farmer's Alliance Socialist. In introducing the speaker the chairman told how he had mingled with all sorts and conditions of people and of his experience of having ridden on the railroad along with the man who had the pass, and the one who only paid three cents because of some influence, and the other who only paid five cents because he bought a thousand mile tickets and then of the other one who had to pay full fare which was ten cents and then he was about to shed copious tears when he said after striking a dramatic attitude: "This poor fellow paid for the running of the road. This fellow would have taken offence if he had been told that it was the wage-workers employed by the railroad who produced the wealth that kept this road going and not the consumers. Another significant remark made by this chairman was that all could listen to this entertainment without taking offense, which being interpreted means that the Reverend Wilson need not be taken seriously, just be tolerant, it won't amount to anything anyhow.

Before the Rev. Wilson spoke there was singing by Miss Julia Cadwell who is well known throughout this state for the richness of her voice and on this occasion Miss Cadwell did herself justice and the songs were well applauded. Miss Cadwell also sang after the address.

Monday's address entitled "Bread" and Butter Problems and Spiritual Needs." It was about 8.20 when the reverend gentleman began to speak. In the course of his remarks he said that he was here to preach a strange gospel and that the strangest part was that this was a strange gospel, but that it would be so strange after a while. He told of his work in Los Angeles, Cal., saying that he had spoken there every night for a week audiences of from 700 to 1,000, and that at the end of that time they were so taken with his work that they hired Simpson Hall and paid in advance for it for a week, and made him prolong his stay, and he stated that he was going back and would take four or five preachers with him.

It would require too much space to analyze all of the reverend's remarks but I will mention a few sentences which may give one a general idea of the lecture.

"What is the use of all civilization? It is to produce perfect human beings."

"How can you live a life of justice in a system based upon justice?"

"What is the object of our existence of life, of civilization? The task is to be part and parcel of a movement to produce perfect men and women. Man is scientifically a son of God. The point is to surround the child of the slums with all the good things of life, and to make the individual and multitude of individuals economically free before you can have perfect manhood and womanhood. I speak for the people who cannot speak for themselves."

There is much to be criticized in what the reverend Wilson says, but as the comrades have had the benefit of the literature issued by the party the flaws in his reasoning will be apparent, and none will appear in bolder relief than his idea of reaching the co-operative commonwealth by pursuing the program mapped out for himself and his social crusaders.

On Tuesday evening he spoke on "the Insemination of the Competitive System," but as we held a street meeting we did not attend, on Wednesday the Rev. Putty Checks Vail occupied the pulpit. This preacher Mr. Vail has shown by his lecture that it is votes, he and his party are after and not the building up of a class-conscious movement, and in this mad desire to roll up votes he will not hesitate to compromise his position. During the talk he mentioned the capitalist class a few times, but only once did he mention the "Socialist Party." He evidently knew his audience, and thought best not to antagonize any one for fear that if he stood upon any indefinite principle such action would lead to another call for a unity convention. Apropos, one of the comrades here suggests that the best way for these seekers after unity, to secure same would be to cut off discussion on politics and tactics, and also bar discussion on religious themes.

Rev. Wilson gave way to Putty Checks for the evening, and after Putty finished speaking he asked for questions. The first question was from a single taxer, who asked if the speaker did not include land in the means of production; another asked about government; another wished to know if they intended to abolish railroads, and if not how would they be conducted, during this comrade Fowler was watching his opportunity and having gotten the floor, put the following question: "Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the abolition of capitalism and wage-slavery?" And received the answer that "the Socialist Labor Party stands for the same thing as we do, but we do not stand for its denunciation and vituperation, are there any other questions?"

The Reverend showed that he was anxious to steer clear of the fire of the S. L. P., for he immediately cast his eyes in a different direction from where the comrades were seated, and he was again asked about the management of railroads, and the Reverend dragged to the front a lot of utopian ideas and conjectures, which were evidently dwelt upon to consume time so as to by saying he was not here to discuss however comrade Mullein gained the floor and asked that if there was no difference in the party which he (the speaker) was advocating and the S. L. P., how could he justify his action in advocating the organization of such a party? Which the Reverend answered by saying he was not here to discuss tactics, and that anyhow the S. L. P. was killing it self as its vote had decreased from 85,000 to 34,000 and then he told an unintelligible story about monkeys and we are still looking for the connection.

Several other questions were asked, and then the chairman, a "twenty-year socialist" who has always voted for capitalism, stepped to the front and said that the meeting was a propaganda meeting and that they were not there to discuss politics and that he did not want to see any strife, and the Reverend Wilson also said he wanted to see peace and good will prevail, that he tried to keep on good terms with all the socialists, and then summarily dismissed the audience.

What narrow views these broad socialists have, and how easily they are gulled by the ex-ministers. While this is true of the greater number of sympathizers of the quondam, Social Democracy, nevertheless there were a number of those who have not affiliated with them, but who more or less sympathized with the S. D. P., or more properly speaking with Debs, who have been repelled by the back down by the Reverend Putty Checks Vail and his evident desire to avoid the issue and to shut off debate, and who have washed their hands forever with the bogus, and movement, and soon we will see them coming into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

Those who have stood aloof and did not know where to go, but seeing that the Social Democracy only organized just prior to election, and expecting the "Socialist Party" to do the same, because it will be composed of the same element, they have promised to throw their strength in future with the Socialist Labor Party.

The boys of this place expected more than they received. While it was generally known what the Rev. Putty Checks Vail is by the company he keeps it was expected that he would at least prove an entertaining speaker. But even in this we were disappointed. It is difficult to follow him, for while speaking he swallows most of his words, in fine his articulation is very poor, and in no way could he hold his own on the street corner, or where he would have to be on his merits. With this we will pass the Rev. Putty Checks Vail, hoping that we will not have to go through the ordeal of listening to him again.

On Thursday and Friday evenings the Rev. Wilson spoke to audiences of between 350 and 400, mostly small business people with a sprinkling of wage-workers, and on Sunday morning and evening his audiences were about the same.

Rev. Wilson's delivery and enunciation are good, and one is at first at a loss at his pursuing such a method of propaganda, but when one takes into consideration what influences early theological training carries with it in after life, and also the idea that the working-class must be helped from above, then the actions of these men are easily explained. After listening to five lectures from the Rev. Wilson I am convinced that he is wasting his energy and that his work lacks that which is so essential—constructiveness; and as the Socialist Labor Party is the only constructive political organization in the field it will forge to the front and gain the support of the workers, after having attended the funeral of the religious and semi-religious movements.

However, it appears that the religious enthusiast learns nothing from history, for since the inception of capitalism such enthusiasts have constantly sprung up, and to the superficial it would appear that they were preaching a revolutionary doctrine. These enthusiasts are unaware that they are a repetition of some one who has preceded them; and, as these movements try to unite in harmonious elements, and preach peace, peace, where there can be no peace, they have utterly collapsed and the few leaders, starting out with hope overflowing, soon become misanthropes. So it will be with the Rev. Wilson's work. Starting out and perhaps attracting some attention for awhile, and finding many blind and miserable creatures who will catch at a straw, it may appear to the timid and superficial that this movement will make an impression on the body politic, but lacking a principle upon which to act, and the various elements having antagonistic interests and, therefore, lacking constructiveness, soon disintegration sets in and spite of the pleadings for the higher ideals sordid material interest

makes itself felt, and then there is a scattering of the opposing elements, and the furor is over.

There is also this to be considered: When in the past such movements arose, such for instance as the Christian Socialists of England, headed by such men as Kingsley, Maurice and others, there were no men in the ranks of the proletariat capable of combating their influence, and consequently the proletarian looked for help from the middle class and the philanthropists of the capitalist class; but to-day there are men in the ranks of the workers who have no hesitancy in defending their position and also carrying on an aggressive campaign of education, and the influence of these religious enthusiasts will be less and less, as time goes on.

Before closing, let me relate a little experience our State organizer, B. M. Hurwitz had with the Rev. Vail in Colorado Springs. Comrade Hurwitz was holding a meeting on the street corner in Colorado Springs, and at 9.30 adjourned to Vail's meeting.

When it came to asking questions, several were asked by outsiders. The speaker seemed to be laying great stress upon the fact that men must be elected on a class-conscious platform. Comrade Hurwitz said: "Suppose a man was elected on a class-conscious platform and did not live up to the platform, what would you do with him?"

Vail said: "That would depend upon the circumstances. If he did this unintentionally, we would show him the error of his way; if he did it culpably we would fire him out of the party." Comrade Hurwitz: "Then why did you kick Carey of Haverhill out of your party?"

Vail: "Carey did not belong to the same organization that I did. Carey belonged to the Chicago faction and I belonged to the Springfield party." Which the Reverend answered by saying he was not here to discuss tactics, and that anyhow the S. L. P. was killing it self as its vote had decreased from 85,000 to 34,000 and then he told an unintelligible story about monkeys and we are still looking for the connection.

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All of this shows plainly that the fakir is the same all over. Here we have Vail denying members of his own party, and in this State we witnessed prior to last Presidential election the scrubbing of Davy C. Coates upon John Calderwood, two good members of Organized Scaberry.

Let us hasten the day when we can attend the funeral of the last fakir of the land.

## A CLOWN'S SHOW.

## The Organized Scaberry of Troy Insult Workingmen and Women.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Troy was well billed for a circus to be held in our leading opera house under the auspices of the A. F. of L., with three star performers, a clown, an interlocutor and an acrobat. Robinson appeared, but the two others, Gompers and Henry Korkowinsky (Harry White), sent telegrams. So as not to disappoint the public they put two local actors in the show, fakirs Leo and Manning. They had but a short time to practice their part, and they did very well.

President Leo of the Central Federation of Labor was introduced as chairman of the meeting. He said in part that there was no strike on but he wanted every collar worker to organize to protect themselves and incidentally pay dues and initiation fees; he also said that when the manufacturer had goods to sell they asked a price for it and if they did not get it they would put them on a shelf. So when the worker had his labor to sell if he did not get what he asked for it, he ought to have the same right to place it on a shelf.

But he did not tell them that the goods of the manufacturer did not eat, but the laborer had to eat or die upon the shelf that he placed himself on. Of this he said nothing. Only "organize, organize," which means pay dues so that I can live like a dog. Next he introduced Mr. Herman Robinson, National Clown of great renown, who can tell more funny stories than any one under Gompers. He kept the girls laughing all the time but the poor collar cutters couldn't laugh so easy, as they have not drawn any pay for five weeks. One of the cutters said:

"Funny stories don't buy anything to eat for the baby. He ought to give us some remedy for our trouble and get us back to work."

Next came J. J. Manning, President of the International Collar Shirt and Shirtwaist Cutters' Union, who said he knew of a case of a ten-year-old boy who was put under a packing case when the Factory Inspector came around and was left there until 9 p. m., when the night watchman heard his cry of distress, and released him. A man who will see a thing like that and is afraid to report it until he is driven into a corner like a rat must be a coward of the lowest type. He accuses the manufacturers of all kinds of dirty work, such as running sweat shops, importing cheap labor and coercing their employers, but as long as they did nothing to the collar-cutters he was blind to all wrongdoing of his bosses. Accordingly, the people at large would never have known of the wrong-doings of the manufacturers if the strike did not take place.

With reference to Mr. Manning a statement of his, that probably passed unnoticed by the girls and collar cutters present, was that he had no intention of ever again going to work for the said manufacturer. When we consider this statement we can see clearly what he meant, for he went to the Olympic Laundry Co., where this shop is organized from top to bottom with children getting TWO DOLLARS A WEEK, and said to a few of the older girls whom he stood in with that he wanted to assess each worker fifteen cents for the purpose of fitting up their rooms. On Saturday night, when the help got their envelopes to their surprise they found the check-off system in practice. There was 15 cents deducted from their pay. Some of them asked what it was for, and they were told that that was the 15 cents that was donated to Mr. Manning!

He evidently has his course already marked out for the future—the working of the working class for his individual interest.

The stories told by Robinson were fit for an outing of men, but when we consider the serious nature of the meeting, the presenting of the facts of the collar strike and action towards sympathy with them, as also the fact that women were present, the whole thing was an insult to the intelligence of those present.

The collar cutters when told that they had something—their labor—for sale, which everyone of them must recognize cannot be placed upon a shelf like any other commodity, must, if thinking men, understand their position. The collar manufacturers have an interest not in the least brotherly but diametrically opposed to the interests of the collar cutters as purchasers. They must then recognize the unsound principles of the A. F. of L. and the International S. C. and S. W. cutters and all similarly founded organizations—that is, that "capital and labor are brothers"—is untenable. Nothing so rank and of such a farcical character could have been presented by men unless they were of a pure and simple turn.

On counting the ballots, it was found that eighty per cent of the electors had voted.

Our entire ticket was victorious; our twenty-four candidates were all elected; the votes cast for them ranged from 789 to 913.

The fourteen new Socialist councilors are:

Leopardi, Donatelli, Vincentini, Fusco, Speranza, Maddalena, Patrignani, Scipioni, De Rubeis, Righetti, Murolo, Imperiale, Monreale, and Garofalo.

In the minority, six Monarchists were elected: the votes cast for them ranged from 658 to 714.

Among those defeated and excluded from the Common Council were Commo. Tedeschi and Cav. Visconti, one of whom is president and the other vice-president of the Monarchist organization, the leaders of the local reaction.

The exultation of the people over such a splendid victory is indescribable; the workers are overjoyed; bands of musicians march through the streets. The aristocracy, that for thirty years has tyrannized over the city, is completely put to rout.

In the Palace of the Exposition, the evening after election, a great festival was held in honor of Hon. Enrico Ferri, to which all the ranks of the people's parties thronged.

It was announced that the inauguration of the councilors would be held the following Saturday evening.

The mayor has not yet been nominated, in order to give the assessors liberty to readjust the various offices.

—From "Avanti."

## Berlin Socialists Apprehensive.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—At a general meeting of Berlin Socialists it was resolved to bring a motion before the Socialists' Congress at Luebeck, to nominate to the Reichstag only workingmen.

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The motion was prepared because of the danger that the German Socialists would cease to be a labor party were other than workingmen its representatives in the legislative body.

Awake, collar cutters, to the fact that such stupid, ignorant, egotistical piggies as Leo Manning and Robinson as well as Korkowinsky (White), and Gompers are playing with a serious matter—your lives! Inquire as to the S. T. & L. A. and the Socialist Labor Party and their principles, and judge for yourselves which is the organization that represents the interests of the working class.

Again, collar cutters, you are presented with another principle of the A. F. of L., etc., that is, "no politics in the union," while we of the S. T. & L. A. point out to you the fact that politics make you a wage worker; that when you parade with your bosses as voters in political parades—regular Democratic, Social Democratic or Republican—or publishers of the capitalist papers that forget to give your meeting a notice, you only act in the interest of the bosses and bind tighter the chains of wage-slavery on your class. Politics and political class action are your essential relief. Away with the labor fakirs, the agents of your bosses as well as the capitalist. This you can do by persistently voting your class ballot, that of the Socialist Labor Party. Those who read this article, we of the S. T. & L. A. invite to our meeting at headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party at 351 River street. You will learn something to your advantage. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon. All are welcome, those of work as well as those that have work, for we organize the unemployed as well as the employed. We have no secret meetings; everything is done open and above board. Literature of all kind on hand.

—PRESS COMMITTEE.

HOLYOKE MATTERS.

Lining Up Trade Union Goods for Inspection.

The boycott which the Holyoke Central Labor Union placed upon the street railroad company, some two months ago, because said company refused to compel its engineers to join the Firemen's Union, has been declared off. The leaders of the Central have had an experience as to the impotency of the boycott, but while individual ownership of the small hand tool was right under individual production, the collectively operated tool of to-day, i. e., the mills, mines and factories, must necessarily be the collective property of the class that operates them, in order that the working class receive the product of their labor.

The condition of the working class of to-day and the causes leading thereto, were clearly and forcibly presented. The development of industry, from individual to collective production, the development of classes and the class struggle were shown in succession, and, that while individual ownership of the small hand tool was right under individual production, the collectively operated tool of to-day, i. e., the mills, mines and factories, must necessarily be the collective property of the class that operates them, in order that the working class receive the product of their labor.

The reasons given out to the public for the withdrawal of the boycott; that all minor difficulties between labor and capital in the face of the bigger fight between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers versus the Iron and Steel Trust, should be set aside at this time.

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## TWO PORTRAITS.

## IMAGES SET UP BY CAPITALISTS FOR WORKERS TO WORSHIP.

Becoming Rich at the Expense of Others  
—The Bible Class—The Christian Healer—Slack-Wire Walking from Democracy to Republicanism—Threatening the Crowd.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 21.—This town is the home of Joseph Sibley, "Honest Joe," and his brother-in-law, Major-General Charles W. Miller. The town is built up around those two worthies, and owes its existence, in the minds of the unsophisticated, to them. It is in the heart of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and was the stamping ground of "Coal-Oil Johnnie." It is the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, it having here the largest refineries in this country. To tell the story of the town the story of Sibley and Miller must be told.

Back in the sixties C. W. Miller and a man named Coon ran a general store wherein was sold all things needful to a community of 1,000. Miller was also the agent of a sewing machine company that sold a twenty-five cent machine for \$35. By putting sand in sugar, chalk in water and calling it milk and selling machines, together with glass, putty, paint cloth, spool-cotton and notions, Miller and Coon were enabled to eke out a living, a poor yet, whilst, an "honest" one.

Oil had been discovered and wells were being sunk, but on rather small scale until one Busch, a barber, by experiment contrived a process whereby the oil could be refined and become very valuable for lighting and lubricating purposes. After Busch had gotten his process complete then Miller and "Honest Joe" completed Busch. So completely did the yet him that they patented the process and began the manufacture of oil paying Busch enough to keep him from the poor-house, so long as he barbers for a living. Almost from the start Miller and Sibley met with difficulty in securing crude oil, as the Standard was beginning to get control about that time.

The story of sharp dealing and sharper contracts made with ignorant Germans who owned oil territory, is one long one, too long to be told here. Suffice it to say that eventually Miller and Sibley sold out to the Standard and have been its employees ever since. Miller as president of the Galena Signal Oil Company, and Sibley vice president and representative in Congress for the Standard Oil Company.

Miller is not so well known as his notorious brother-in-law Sibley is, but he is well worth studying. Born in Alsace, then part of France, he came to this country; served some time in the Civil War as an understudy to a sutler; ran his embryo department store, and is now running "Holy John" of Philadelphia, a close race as "leader of the largest bible-class in the world"—owner of a paper, "Franklin Evening News," which prints Miller's "talk" to his bible-class: Major-General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Standard Oil Company representative on innumerable directorates of railroads, steel mills, machine works, etc., etc.

Miller is the tutelary god of the region, and a hard-shell machine Republican, which much scandalizes his brother-in-God Wanamaker, whose paper, the Philadelphia "North American," in a most unchristianlike and pagan fashion, takes pot-shots at "General" Miller, and, unkind and most unchristian of all, tells the truth—if not the whole truth, at least a part of the truth, about him. It is rather eerie to listen to the up-growing youth and budding damosel of this burg proclaim the goodness, virtue, and charity of this saint among sinners. Their trusting faith in "Gen'l" Miller as the abiding place of all good things; how thorough their appreciation of the fact that from him all clothes, houses, food and drink, and the great desideratum—the job flows—is bewitching and childlike, and a standing evidence of the fact that Miller is a great advertiser.

So well has he done his work that even those forced to go to his Bible class, through fear of losing their jobs, worship him as the giver of life. Despite his abortive attempts to assassinate the good old English language, his editorials in the "News" are read with gusto. His smuggling is done with his left hand and it tells not the right—it doesn't need to, the left is good-sized speaking trumpet and talks to the world, necessarily a few inklings of what the left hand doth must, perforce, percolate through circumambient space to the right.

Miller and Sibley are partners in other things besides souls, they sell cattle and horses. Some years ago a number of dollars were collected and a fair-grounds were secured, whereon was held once a year the Venango County Fair. Now "Honest Joe" and "Saint Charley" possess the fair grounds and the annual fair annualizes not. It has been turned into a stock farm. When "Joe" and the "Gen'l" started the farm, they purchased some old Jersey cows and bulls, whose horns they scraped and whose teeth they doctored. These, together with certain of their progeny alleged to be it not illegitimate, at least ambiguous, they put on the market at fancy prices as fancy cattle. The cattle and their progeny soon became a drug on the market. It was and is yet, a remarkable fact that some of those old scraped-horned and retired cows had sixteen calves in one year. Horns of Miller and Sibley stock were now relatives in fanciness to their cattle. "What this market is placed out

there are other markets, and judgeons at a distance—the more distance the better the market.

If Miller and Sibley displayed the usual ear-marks of the capitalist in business, so did they in politics. "Honest Joe" is the active partner in politics while Miller is the silent. "Joe" does the "hurrah" while Miller handles the dough—and the Bible-class. Some of his scholars are not very apt though. It is usual to furnish the ward-worker with whiskey on election day—good for the elite, poor for the scuff and negroes. To make the whiskey more effective the mayor, Gen'l Miller's son, by proclamation, closes the saloons. On one occasion a worker in the Second Ward, a nice young Christian and sitter at the feet of Miller, while unbuttoning his coat on the public street, did disarrange and cause to fall a bottle of whiskey safely ensconced in his inside pocket, which struck the ground with a loud crash and burst, greatly to the scandal and discomfiture of the saints there assembled, and muchly to the merriment of the godless.

That the "Gen'l" and "Joe" are a good team the well known history of Sibley proves. When, in '96, "Joe" apostated from the Republicans and declared that Cleveland's stomach, together with sundry others of his internal organs, were made of base metal, to wit, brass, loud were the praises sung by the Organized Scabbery and reformers to, or at "Honest Joe." He was the champion of the poor, the enemy of Wall Street, and the demolisher of trusts. He came home, was nominated to Congress. And all the time he represented, and was an employee of the Standard Oil Company, the awful example of the octopus. It looked doubtful for "Joe" during the campaign, so the hat was sent forth that if Sibley was not elected Congressman of the anti-gold, anti-trust Democratic platform, then the Galena refinery, employing hundreds of men, would be moved to Chicago or some other place in the infernal regions. As Miller was the main guy in the Galena Oil Company, and had a good deal to do with the matter, his ostensible fealty to the Republicans looks fishy.

When "Joe" stopped back to the Republicans, the same threat of removal was used, only to the Galena was added the Eclipse.

From such as these come the "reformers," men who all their lives have been "working the crowd." When the Standard Oil Company thought there was danger in the Bryan Democracy, it ordered its employee Sibley to get into the rabbles. None more vulgar than he in the vulgar hordes of political shysters of the Bryan ranks; none more "revolutionary" in their utterances; none more demagogic, yet he is the partner of the saintly and conservative amateur parson and Major General Charles W. Miller. Damon and Pythias were not closer than these two.

Capitalism is an obliging merchant. "I have the Bible and Voltaire for sale. Both are good. If you don't like one there is the other. They are in the same pack. As for me, I am a saint, but understand human nature. Therefore, I strive to please (and to catch) both the godly and the ungodly. You can take your choice. They're the same price—your life."

## BERATING GOMPERS.

## Amalgamated Men Question the Value of A. F. of L. "Sympathy."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gompers' attitude toward the steel strike is severely commented upon by the Amalgamated Association men who make their headquarters in this city. They are berating Gompers in such immeasured terms as to lead to the inference that Gompers gave Shaffer to understand that he could look to the A. F. of L. for nothing more practical than "sympathy."

The Amalgamated men are now asking of what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy."

Now that they have turned against Sammy they are making all kinds of charges against him:

They charge him with being at heart a tool of capitalistic oppression, while holding a position of champion of the wage-earner, and with having had secret conferences with a representative of Mr. Morgan since the strike began.

They even go back further and declare him an emissary of the Rothschilds, educated at their expense in London, and sent to this country, because of his peculiar tact and diplomacy, to become influential in labor circles. They declare that he selected the occupation of a cigarmaker because that was the easiest to learn of the federated trades, and in that way obtained the standing in professional labor circles from which his opponents have never been able to dislodge him.

These stories are typical of the state of feeling on the part of the Shaffer men towards the head of the American Federation of Labor. "Gompers has always been enthusiastic for the rights of laboring men on non-essentials," said one of his opponents to-day, "but quietly playing into the hands of capital on the real essentials." They take an opposite view of Shaffer. They declare that he did not leave the ministry of the Methodist Church because of his habits, but because he could "earn only \$60 a month preaching, while they could make \$60 a day as a steel-worker." They also add that even as a \$60-a-month preacher he was obliged to toady to the rich members of his congregation in a way that was offensive to him. The compliments that these admirers pay him run something like this: "You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. I wish you could hear him. As an orator, he is a regular Bryan. He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the association. He has the gift of oratory, and that is what we want—a man who can speak out."

## DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

## Strikes and "Patriotism" in One Wild Revelry.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It is not to be inferred from this title that San Francisco is perceptibly darker than other towns of its size and importance.

Let it be remembered that if the sun rises in the East it sets in the West, and its declining rays fall brightly upon our Western Metropolis, gilding the great Trade-Marts of the "Captains of Industry," as well as their magnificent dwellings, with a radiance more glorious, if possible, than the ostentatious splendor which the more tangible gold of the owner has been able to produce, and even having the bad taste to linger at moments upon the squallid homes of the people. But the light of San Francisco in common with the light of the world has not been able to affect the impervious human brain.

## CALIFORNIA IN GENERAL.

In her relation to labor movements, and indeed to movements of every kind, California has always taken a stand differing somewhat from that of the other States. This is partly due to peculiarities of climate and production which have brought about peculiar economic conditions, and partly to an idea evolved in the fertile Western brain that the United States is an appendage of California, and that all National organizations depend upon the California locals. It is a difficult task to correct this error, and this may have been one of the many reasons why the Socialist Labor Party found such uphill work in establishing itself here, on its present firm basis. Be that as it may, the State has established her superiority in one particular at least. As a fruit bearing country we may have been equalled; our wine has perhaps been surpassed; our boasted climate may be said to lack the salubrity of Southern Italy; but as a fakir-raising community we stand unequalled, and we challenge the world to prove that we have not out-Kangarooed every other State in this glorious Union.

## SAN FRANCISCO IN PARTICULAR.

As was to be expected, the present Trades Union flurry, with its accompanying train of strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, struck San Francisco with extraordinary violence. It was received with enthusiasm by the ready-reckoning fakir, and kindly welcomed by the "broad-minded" Social Democracy. It manifested itself first in unusual activity on the part of the "pure and simple" Unions and their representative bodies, the Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council. An interesting controversy arose between these August bodies, in which it appeared that Pierce of the Labor Council was an "emissary of Gompers," and that McCarthy of the Building Trades was "McCarthy." The question seemed to be as to which was the most opprobrious epithet "Emissary of Gompers" or "McCarthy." The decision is still pending.

## THE COOKS AND WAITERS.

The first to "go out" were the cooks and waiters. One pleasant morning in May all these functionaries quietly left their posts in the leading restaurants of the city and betook themselves to the streets, where they might be seen bearing banners with defiant mottoes, or assembled in front of the condemned houses advising the passing crowd not to enter, or uttering, in monotonous tones the dolorous cry of "Unfair House." The effect was soon felt. Many of the leading restaurants were closed for several days and all were much crippled. Large numbers of lesser houses accepted the Union terms and displayed its card. Things looked well for the strikers. Men and women too, did picket duty bravely. Non-union waiters were persuaded to join the Union, and there was talk of calling out the hotel hands also. The President was about to visit the City and unbiased observers were of the opinion that, if the Labor Council stood firm (there was no fear of the strikers then), something might really be won. For in the face of the great crowd of enthusiasts which followed the President's train, the hotels and restaurants would be at the mercy of the strikers.

## A wall of was went up through the length and breadth of the City. "Great California would be disgraced!" "What would the President think?" "What would the Easterners say?" "Think of the money lost to the State by driving away its visitors!" The cry of "Unfair House" was met by a counter cry of "Unpatriotic!" "Unpatriotic!" "Un-American!" The strikers faltered. Your correspondent moved partly by hunger seeking instruction concerning union restaurants, and partly by thirst (for information) had made the acquaintance of certain of the pickets and leaders, and was in a fair position to study the strike. One morning in search of breakfast and information, my attention was called to the fact that Dennett's restaurant, though without the Union card, was free from pickets. Hastening down the street I accosted a woman guard. "Why is Dennett's restaurant left unpicketed?" I demanded, somewhat brusquely. "Why you see," she answered calmly, without a symptom of shame, "you see they pay pretty good wages, and they are pious people, you know." I did know, and I knew also how hopeless is the struggle where the fighters know not for what they strive. Turning to a man who arrived at that moment wearing the Union badge, I repeated the question. The man had the grace to be ashamed. His reply was somewhat incoherent, ending with "They're all right. You can eat there if you want to," he added generously. I did not want to, but went, nevertheless, and was soon seated at a clotheless table in a crowded room the walls of which were hung with appropriate texts from the Scriptures. Just in front of me was suspended, as an aid to digestion, the awful legend "Be sure thy

Thyself."

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Leaguers and Shooters passed away, but the strike continued, and grew more threatening day by day. All kinds of organizations never heard of before sprang suddenly out of nothing, and each was on the point of "calling" everybody "out" of something, or, of "locking" somebody "out" of everything. The Butchers were made short work of. The Wholesale Butchers Association interfered in behalf of the retailers and ordered the Union Card "out" of the Union shops; the cards went out. The Wholesale Butchers' Ass'n which governs the entire meat supply of the City, now turned its attention to the Cooks and Waiters' case, and ordered the Union cards from the restaurant windows. The cards came down and the waiters' strike was practically though not nominally broken. This prompt action of the Wholesale Butchers' Association, as well as the strong co-operation of the other employers, was probably intended to prove, what they so often assert, that "there is no Class Struggle." The Draymen's Union retaliated by refusing to work for certain non-Union houses, and talked of a sympathetic strike. They were promptly locked out.

Then the real trouble began. The business of the City, already crippled by the many strikes, was for a time, almost paralyzed. Fruit and other produce lay rotting at the wharves; ships lay idle at the docks; big warehouses were closed; an awful quiet reigned. Then a change ensued: drays driven by trembling non-Union teamsters, having policemen on the box and mounted officers riding behind, slowly moved through the streets. Crowds of maddened men thronged the sidewalks, shrieking out threats and curses, and in their train, a bird of prey, moved the City ambulance. Occasionally, cobble stones were hurled at the "men of law," then clubs descended, pistols appeared, and the ambulance drew near apace. Now at last the Government arose in its majesty and performed its crowning act. Partly from the refuse of society, and partly from other sources, there were gathered together a motley crowd of miserable men who were willing to take the places of the striking teamsters; into the hands of these were put pistols with which to defend themselves. They were warned, however, "Use the

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	38,564
In 1900.....	34,191



The trade of a lackey is loathsome, to be sure, for a poor creature; but for a lad of spirit it is all enchantment. A superior genius, when it gets a service, does not go about it like a lumpish simpleton. He enters into a family as vicar over the master, not as an inferior minister. He begins by measuring the length of his employer's foot; by lending him, self to his weaknesses, he gains his confidence and ends with leading him by the nose.

LE SAGE.

## LIVING STATISTICALLY.

Long has the working class of America been put to the task of making their actual earnings tally with the earnings that the census and other such mills of capitalist misinformation were grinding out for them, on paper. Their noses were so perpetually held down to the task that they finally accommodated themselves to "statistics, in lieu of bread, and they, that is to say, the scabby crew of labor fakirs and capitalist spokesmen, gloried in the "statistical increases," while the tank and file meekly submitted to accepting actual vacancy, endorsed by "statistics," in their purses as a substitute for wages. The workers had been paid "statistically." Having succeeded so well in adulterating the sugar of wages with the sand of statistics, Messrs. capitalist officials have taken a step further. The working class of the land is now to live "statistically"; matters not how many of them die, and how prematurely, statistics are now being substituted for life; and, in the good old capitalist politician style, which votes the dead to carry elections, the hecatombs of Labor are to be statistically made living beings. The census now came out with statistics to show that the death rate has declined ten per cent.

Even the most casual observer must have been struck with the absence of grey-heads in the ranks of the working class. Among the capitalists these are numerous. Why? The death rate among the workers is formidable. Only an infinitesimal percentage of these has a chance to reach old age. Drained by excessive toll from early age; put to work under conditions that smack of Algerine prison pens; never allowed to keep a share of their own product sufficient to even remotely recuperate the life-tissues consumed in such toll; and in large numbers killed outright by "accidents" in mills and yards, the ranks of the working class have been decimated in early manhood. As a matter of fact, the "cross bones and skull" has become a permanent symbol in the homes of the workers. Despite all suppressions of information on the subject, the slaughter of the workers at work peeps out with sufficient regularity and with such increased frequency as to establish the fact that the industrial field is a charnel house for the tollers of the land.

But what of it all! "Statistics"—that court-plaster that heals the wounds of a decreasing rate of earnings—"Statistics," neatly compounded and concocted, are now to serve as a court-plaster to heal the wounds of Death and to substitute Life.

Let the workers rejoice! Are their members brought home on shutters, killed by factory and other such negligence? Never mind! The census statistics "prove" that the deceased are alive. Are their members consigned to early graves by reason of improper nourishment from early childhood, due to miserable earnings? Never mind! The census statistics prove that their lives are ten per cent longer.

Surely the statistical flim-flam has reached its apogee; and likewise has reached its apogee the confidence of the capitalist class in the workers' readiness to be flim-flammed.

## IN DISTRESSO VERITAS.

Wine is said to be a great extractor of truth from the otherwise impenetrable cavities of the human heart or mind. Wine may or may not be that. Sure it is that distress does the extracting to perfection. Two incidents, almost simi-

laneous, demonstrate the discovery, and throw wine into the shade.

Almost simultaneous occurrences are the recent national convention of the Socialist Democracy factions at Indianapolis and the present outbreak of the Steel Strike. As to the former event, it was an attempt at the impossible task of harmonizing elements the law of whose existence is discord; as all theories on which Capital and Labor are to harmonize must of necessity go to smash, no scheme can prove effective to unite wild and political elements. As to the latter event, it was a bolt out of a clear sky that suddenly paralyzed the swelling schemes of a gigantic capitalist undertaking. This scant sketch of the two events suffices to denote that DISTRESS in no slight degree marked the faces of both the unitarians at Indianapolis and the stock-jobbers in steel everywhere. As to the unitarians they struggled and they tugged; they "buried their hatchets" and yet the edges repained above ground, inflicting cruel, jagged cuts; they shuffled and they twisted; and the net result was that out of that seething caldron rupture leaped forth in the shape of as many parties as there are States; the Social Democracy came out with vastly more fractures than it went in. As to the stock-jobbers in steel they have been traveling out of one sweat into another, each chiller than the other. DISTRESS, accordingly, was the overwhelming sentiment of both sets, unitarians as well as stock-jobbers. And what was the result? That both let out the truth.

The Social Democracy, with its sanitary Armory-building and capitalist political contingency, as well as the stock-jobbers are in the habit of catering after the Labor vote; periodically, the one and the other declare their "supreme admiration for and profound devotion to the laboring classes." In their distress, however, they both let out the cat. The stock-jobbers are calling the labor men "slums," while the unitarian, driven to again change their names, and anxious to come as near as possible to "Socialist Labor Party," went on record, to use the language of one of them recently immortalized in these columns, as considering Labor mere "frills and furbelows," and dropping that. Between the epithets "frills and furbelows" and "slum" there is no essential difference in this connection. The essence of the feelings expressed by the steel stock-jobbers in the word "slums" is that all their usual protestations of admiration for and devotion to Labor is a lie, ditto, ditto with the gentry with whom the opinions prevail that Labor is "frills and furbelows"—all the more seeing they set themselves up as the bright particular paladins of Labor.

Let VINUM pass the palm over to DISTRESSUM. Henceforth let the proverb be:

"In distresso veritas."

## PRECISELY SO!

The Rossland, British Columbia, "Miner" for August 7 contributes a double-barreled bit of evidence on the scabby character of fakir-led pure and simple Unionism. Its evidence covers well two points that have more than once been in these columns.

It has been shown in these columns by repeated instances that the character of a Trades Union is ascertainable from the character of its officers. That the Russian, or the German, or the French army is a body, the rank and file of which is made up of workingmen, and yet it is not a workingman's organization. Being officered by the members and representatives of the ruling and labor fleecing class, those armies are engines of capitalism, run by the lieutenants of capitalism, and there in the interest of capitalism. Similarly with the Trades Unions. The make-up of the rank and file is not enough to determine their character.

How are they officered? It is the answer to that question that tells whether such organizations are "Labor Organizations," or otherwise. And by instances innumerable it has been shown that the officers that pure and simple Unions allow to be fastened upon them are the agents of capitalism, who turn the Union from its rank and file purposes to the purposes of the capitalist class. Accordingly, it has been shown that wherever the Unions are officered by labor fakirs the employer likes it, despite the noise of seeming exceptions to the rule.

In the second place it has been shown that such organizations are necessarily harmful to Labor. They are harmful in that they make the Union a buttress of capitalism, and they are harmful consequently, in that they keep the rank and file with blinkers on and head curbed to the ground, so that the working class is disabled from acquiring that oversight of the field that it is requisite to intelligent action. All this has been shown before. The Rossland, B. C., "Miner" now brings further proof.

It reproduces from the Toronto "Globe" an article by R. C. Clute in which the questions and answers are given from an interrogatory put to a leading employer of labor, one Samuel M. Robins, general manager of the Vancouver Coal

Company at Nanaimo, with over 1,400 men under him. The closing question and answer clinch the whole set. They are:

Q.—"Then, if I have apprehended you right, far from dreading the Unions, WHEN PROPERLY OFFICERED, you regard them as a BENEFIT TO CAPITAL.

A.—"Precisely so."

Yes, precisely so!—There is nothing for the capitalist class to dread from the Unions when "properly officered." And what "properly officered" means in the capitalist mouth may be inferred from the opinion that such Unions are "a benefit to capital." Precisely so.

The labor organization officered by the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Arthurs, the Boyces, the Mahons, the Shaffers, etc., etc., may at times become troublesome, despite all the efforts of these Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. But there is nothing in them that the capitalist need dread; they are bulwarks of capitalism, beneficial to it.

The emancipation of the working class must lie over the prostrate bodies of these scabby labor fakirs and all those who give them aid and comfort.

## NAGGERS SQUELCHED.

Sir Thomas Lipton is expending \$15,000 a month on the crews he needs for his oncoming race to lift the America's cup; and all together he has spent \$1,000,000 in wages. The picture of these crews is published on the front pages of the yellow journals. It is not impossible that the identical picture has done duty before in some other capacity. But let us give these journals credit for their truthfulness, for once. Say the picture is authentic. The 135 tars there photographed are a healthy looking lot of workingmen, well fed, well clad and spirited. And yet there are people on both sides of the Ocean who malign Sir Thomas as a grinder of the faces of the poor!

Let's all be fair, though the heavens fall. True it is that Sir Thomas' female employees in his shops and factories in England receive wages that can not keep body and soul together in decency. True it is that these girls have prayed, and were squelched for their pains. Likewise is it true that the surplus wealth thus extorted from these working people go to raise and feed the enormous wealth of Sir Thomas, said to amount to an income of \$7.50 a minute. He who demands fairness in behalf of his own views must start with showing fairness towards the views of others. Demanding fairness in behalf of Sir Thomas, we must, accordingly, set the example of fairness ourselves in behalf of the opinions of those who hold Sir Thomas to be a raw-boned capitalist brigand. It is true that in his shops he fleeces his wealth producers. Admitted.

But is a man's life to be judged by one single act? Are not all his other acts to be taken together? Has, of a sudden the proverb, "A fair exchange is no robbery" lost its time-honored weight? Surely not. The fleecing of the shop girls by Sir Thomas must be considered jointly with his bounteousness towards his yachting employees. These receive over \$10 a month, with traveling expenses and incidental sight-seeings thrown in, and not discounted.

A goodly chunk of what Sir Thomas takes from one set of employees, he bestows upon another. He may be robbing Peter, grant that; but he does so only to pay Paul. And is Paul, perchance, less of an Apostle than Peter? Who would be so dastardly as to introduce distinctions in the ranks of the working class? Long live Sir Thomas; Lipton for ever, and perish the naging faultfinder!

In the mirror here set up, let those see their own features who may; and let them correspondingly howl.

## LO, A LIGHT.

Into the Fall River, Mass., "Evening News" of the 20th instant, a correspondent found his way in the modesty of his soul concealed his transcendent identity under the unassuming pen-name of "Citizen." The gentleman writes upon the then pending cut among the Fall River operatives. The economic theory that springs from his letter, already embalmed in cold type, deserves to be embalmed in nobler, more lasting material, so as to be saved, like old Egyptian mummies, for the wondering gaze of future gaping generations.

"Citizen" opens his letter with this passage:

"Every wage-earner must earn for his employer more than his wages, or he will not be employed long."

"La Petite Republique" has an account of the steel strike, and it gives in true Kangaroo fashion. The A. F. of L. has millions of men, millions of money, and able leaders. The millions of men and money, and the able leaders have a faculty of secreting themselves whenever and wherever they are called upon and needed.

A grocer in Toledo, Ohio, was recently convicted of selling an adulterated coffee manufactured by the Arbuckles.

The judge who tried the case asserts

that he was offered \$1,000 to find for the defendants. The jury was also approached, and an offer was made to

find for the defendants. It is insinuated

that this was done with the full

knowledge of the judge. The usual

"sensational" charges are threatened,

that can bring on such results? What conclusion can be drawn and expected other than that capitalism is a breeder of a species of slavery more insidious and revolting than any hitherto known? The same reader's expectations are screwed to the highest pitch. "Lo, a light from benighted, fakir-ridden Fall River!"

one imagines hearing the same reader exclaim. Unhappy he! Better for him he were insane. It would save him bumps. As he reads on, he feels muddled, and when he reaches the closing passage he feels as if he had fallen from a great height, sore all over. That passage is as follows:

"Labor often makes the sad mistake of considering its interests hostile to its employer. It never can thrive, unless its employer thrives."

In other words,—and taking this maximum in connection with the first that the worker must produce for his employer more than his wages,—the body on which the parasite feeds and which the parasite sucks his living from, depends upon the parasite. It is not the parasite which thrives, accordingly as the body thrives that it parasites upon; no, it is the body that thrives accordingly as it is parasitized upon. The fleas that fasten on a dog are life-givers to the dog, not the dog to the fleas. Only in the measure that the fleas thrive can the dog fatten. The welfare of the working class, whose substance the parasitic capitalist sucks up, depends upon the amount of blood sucked up from them!

Were it not a pity if such reasoning were to evaporate, and coming generations deprived the mirth to be derived from a study of the muddle-headism that capitalist schooling produces? As the Socialist Labor Party is rearing the social structure under which future generations will enjoy the life that is worthy of man, it justly also wishes to secure for all time matter for future amusement. Accordingly, the Party hereby embalms in the immortal columns of the PEOPLE the "Citizen" light that has gone up from Fall River.

The Chief of Police of Yonkers neglected his duty, allowed disorderly houses, pool rooms, gambling, etc., to run full blast, and otherwise conducted himself in an unbecoming manner. But they are strict in Yonkers, so they called him up, scored him, showed wherein he had neglected his duty, and then retired him—ON HALF PAY! Who says that retribution does not now and then overtake an evildoer?

Mr. George Kennan, about whose "expulsion" from Russia so much bother was made, turns out not to have been expelled at all. The fine circumstantial accounts of how the police intruded, delivered the mandate of the Czar, and then watched the traveller over the border, was a lie in every particular. The story was probably started by Kennan's publishers, and was simply a bit of advertising. The Czar and the capitalist class of Russia care no more for Kennan than a farmer cares for the woodpecker that picks the worms out of the trees in his orchard. On the contrary, Kennan is recognized as a friend. His writings on Siberia were a benefit to the capitalists of Russia, and instead of expelling him when he returned they gave him a royal welcome. This did not satisfy the trade so the foolish story of his expulsion was cooked up and circulated.

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According to yesterday's papers the total number of workingmen chronicled as being killed while engaged in labor was thirty-seven, the number injured, ninety-four. That record covers only the more flagrant and horrible cases. Yet nobody is held responsible. Every man when he goes out in the morning is in danger of being murdered before the day is over. He will continue to run that risk until the Socialist Labor Party has knocked out the whole profit-grinding system.

The Terre Haute "Toiler," another of the "726" papers that support the Social Democratic party will suspend for a few weeks in order that it may save up enough paper to print a special Labor Day issue. This special issue will probably be its last, because the "Toiler" is scant of breath. The last issue contained about 300 lines of set matter—less than two columns of THE PEOPLE. The rest of the paper, as is usual with these "organized publications," was made up of the stalest kind of trash. The mission of such publications seems to be to keep junkshops going.

The "Cleveland Citizen" is angry because the "dead" Socialist Labor Party still walks calmly up and down on its neck. This party, which is "buried" regularly when the "Citizen" has no fakir to placate, takes up considerable space in each issue. For instance: "degenerate, traitorous, exhort dues, cowardly skunk, detested, obscure ossified" have all been applied to it simply—because it is abusive! The "Citizen" gives an excellent example how not to be abusive, and as it knows the price of fish, as is evident from the above, no better teacher could be found. But that it should throw so much energy, so much enthusiasm, so much heart into its lesson is pretty fair evidence that there is a sore spot somewhere. It is bad policy to allow your sore spots to speak, as they are prone to tell tales out of school.

"La Petite Republique" has an account of the steel strike, and it gives in true Kangaroo fashion. The A. F. of L. has millions of men, millions of money, and able leaders. The millions of men and money, and the able leaders have a faculty of secreting themselves whenever and wherever they are called upon and needed.

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that this was done with the full

knowledge of the judge. The usual

"sensational" charges are threatened,

and each side claims it will make disclosures incriminating the other. In cases of this sort, about the only disclosure that could produce a "sensation" would be a disclosure to the effect that either side was honest.

The tunnel nuisance is to be abated, so there can be no doubt but this, like the rain in Kansas, the shortage of wheat in Europe, the South African War, benevolent assimilation, and other things, is due to the Republican party. The claim that McKinley is responsible for it has not yet been made, but then it takes the "Press," "Post," etc., a long time to figure out these combinations.

Mr. Glemon is the latest gentleman

of his business methods questioned.

He and several other policemen are al-

ready up for allowing disorderly houses

to exist, and for aiding and abetting

those houses. The persons who demand

reform say that prostitution cannot be

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Good Field.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Philip Veale spoke on the public square of this city last night to a good sized crowd of attentive listeners.

The comrade, after speaking and answering questions for two and one half hours, closed the meeting, though many people were willing to hear still more of his gospel.

Our literature was eagerly sought and a number of names were added to our petition list. The comrades here are gratified over the interest that was manifested in the questions discussed. The outlook certainly is favorable for a strong Socialist Labor Party organization. However, I regret to say that this place has been sorely neglected in the past. At present there are only three of us, and two are not permanently located here.

For independent thought and reasoning, the proletariat of this place is far in the rear. They are not only behind in recent thought, but even behind in those now out of reason.

What a good field to work in! It is one that has not been farmed to death with the more popular issues in consequence of which it is in the best possible condition for cultivation.

It should at once be plowed deep if we would destroy the yet tender shoots of fakirism before they become too deeply rooted. D. H. RUMMEL, Member-at-Large.

Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 17.

Spreading the Light.

To THE PEOPLE.—That the Kangaroos are weak-kneed and unfit for membership in the S.L.P. is clearly shown by this incident from Massillon, Ohio.

Organizer Veal and I went there Saturday evening, August 10, to hold a meeting, and not knowing where the meeting was advertised for, we made inquiries, and the first persons we asked happened to be Kangaroos, who took us to the corner of Charles and Erie streets (a corner entirely deserted of everything buildings), and said it was the place. When told that we came to Massillon to speak to the workingmen and that we would hold our meeting at the main corner of the town, Mr. Kangaroo asked us if we had a permit, and when informed that we didn't need any, he said we'd be arrested, and in every way tried to discourage us, but we occupied the main corner for over two hours and judging from the amount of opposition received from the local fakirs our meeting was quite a success. Eighteen copies of "Reform or Revolution" and "What Means This Strike?" etc., were sold.

Massillon had a section until the winter of '96, but being in the hands of active pure and simple, it never amounted to very much, and now when looking over the actions of the section since John T. Jenkins (President of the Massillon Trades Assembly, and at that time an ardent "Appeal to Reason" supporter) became its organizer, we believe that agitation for the S.L.P. was deliberately suppressed, for since that time many agitation tours had been arranged in Stark County, but for one reason or another Section Massillon would never arrange for a meeting. Sometimes they would send money to the County Committee instead.

But when capitalists' Labor Day came around, the Trades Assembly, principally through the efforts of this Jenkins, would be sure to have some pure and simple of the M. S. Hayes stripe deliver one of their wishy-washy sentimental speeches, which would befit the workers' minds more instead of clearing them. A number of subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE were taken and eighty pamphlets "Reform and Revolution" and the "Socialist Republic" were sold at the three meetings.

On Saturday p. m. Comrade Herwitz's forceful reasoning held the audience for two hours and still they remained and expressed a desire for more.

Put the buzz saw in motion, comrades, the proletarian is awaking! ORGANIZER.

Pueblo, August 14.

The Tattle-Incs Debate.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of Tuesday, July 30, and the WEEKLY of August 3rd appeared a correspondence from here headed "A. Fakir Beaten." As some inaccuracies crept into that report, we the undersigned Press Committee of Local Alliance 323, S. T. & L. A. request that the following correct version be substituted:

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 17.—A debate between J. C. Ince of the A. F. L. & F. N. Tuttle of L. A. 323, S. T. & L. A. took place here last night and resulted in a magnificent victory for the alliance. The debate was the outcome of a challenge comrade Tuttle issued to Ince when he was here organizing the lumber workers, and which he accepted, but for a long time eluded, till at last he was rounded up. The question for debate was:

RESOLVED. That the tactics of the S. T. & L. A. against the pure and simple trade unions is for the benefit

Mr. Ince made the same old kind of a pure and simple speech that all readers of THE PEOPLE are so familiar with, except that he used up considerable of his time abusing Comrade De Leon. He claimed De Leon's right name was Loe, the name De Leon being assumed because De Leon was ashamed of his proper name. That was one argument. He also claimed he was not against politics in the union, provided they were not "partisan politics." He said he regarded Socialism as a dream, but before he got through he said he was a kind of a Socialist as he had voted for Debs at the last election. What Mr. Ince don't know about the Labor Movement, politics and economics, would fill a very large book.

Comrade Tuttle made a straight working class speech, from the standpoint of the class struggle, showing the impotence of the pure and simple unions, and the necessity of the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P.

He was frequently applauded and although this was the first alliance speech heard by the general public in this city, the vote taken at the close was in favor of Comrade Tuttle by nearly 3 to 1.

PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 323.

Benefit Arnold is a Cheat.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, the Kangaroo S.D.P. had an open air meeting on the Common with Putney as the leading "light." He was pouring out palls full on how they had once more united, and found it necessary to once more change their name

grown the existing social order and private ownership of the means of production and distribution not only is the source of untold misery and want, but also a menace to the full development and application of these wonderful means of production in a way that would lighten the burden of humanity."

Here the lecturer described his own trade (pressman) and drew a picture of poverty and destitution which exists among those that either directly or indirectly are forced out of employment by the introduction of the Mergenthaler type-setting machine and other newly invented or improved methods of production in the printing trade.

"Thirty per cent of the printers," continued the speaker, "are thrown out of work and the same happens in any other trade." He then dwelt lengthily on trade unionism and kindred subjects. He showed the great mistake under which the old trade unionists labor in seeking to fight "capital with capital." "One strike at the ballot box for the co-operative commonwealth," said our comrade, "will do more good than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread."

Then the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was taken up and compared with the old Manchester school as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The former, armed with the most powerful weapons against capital, to wit, science and reasoning; the latter a helpless mass ever growing weaker on account of its corrupt tendencies.

At the close of the lecture our comrade made an earnest appeal to aid the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as being the only representatives of labor. No other party advocates in such a clear-cut and uncompromising language the doctrine of Socialism.

After the lecture a discussion followed in which many participated.

H. B.

Milwaukee, August 17.

The S. L. P. in Pueblo, Col.

To THE PEOPLE.—Pueblo got into the whirlpool of Bryanism last November and was waterlogged by the fusion corruptocrats in the spring election. We soon realized the necessity of using the tactical boom pile of the buzz saw which was vigorously applied at a business meeting yesterday and resulted in the expulsion of Nicholas Schwengel who was charged with treason to the Socialist Labor Party, having worked for the election of his wage master to the Mayoralty on the fusion ticket, and also in the expulsion of W. S. Williams the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor who immediately applied to his successful opponent for a little spittoon cleaning job.

Our State Organizer B. M. Herwitz, dropped in on us unannounced Wednesday p. m., but notwithstanding he held a meeting at the corner of Third and Main streets to an attentive audience of two hundred. Owing to the woodmen's logging parade did not hold a meeting on Thursday p. m., but on Friday and Saturday p. m. the meetings were attended by increasing numbers and interest.

A number of subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE were taken and eighty pamphlets "Reform and Revolution" and the "Socialist Republic" were sold at the three meetings.

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from Social Democrat alias Democratic Social alias "Sushlist" party, and how they had once more buried the hatchet, but this time the sharp edge only protruding etc., etc., when suddenly a howl was heard—A—a-army.

A stalwart of the S.L.P. had questioned M. Putney if the S.D.P.'s had harmonized with the action of army-building Carey of Haverhill?

The answer was, that the word "a-army" was an "old tale of woe," and that it emanated from the Democratic politicians and therefore was not to be believed.

The answer fully demonstrates the mental capacity of these leading lights of Kangaroo fame.

Asked whether he thought the same two years ago, he replied: "I am not too old to learn." Aye, neither were Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot too old to learn.

Let the Buzz-Saw rip at every opportunity, and at the fullest possible speed and the best exposure can be attained by contrasting the unassimilable character of the S.L.P. to the dirty, indelibly spotted S.D.P. H. B. HOFFMAN.

Boston, Aug. 16.

The Clearer, the Worse It Becomes.

To THE PEOPLE.—For a more clear understanding of the titles "Democratic Social, Democratic," appearing on the ballot for representative in the Twelfth Worcester District of Massachusetts, commented on a week ago in THE PEOPLE, I will say that the majority of politicians call the title, which comes nearest the blank space for the cross, the important title. And because of this an independent candidate, using the name of a political party is by law compelled to use another word following that title as "Republican, independent," "Democratic, independent," "Democratic, Social," &c. In addition to this the words "nom. Paper" are also put in between the title and the blank for the cross.

The law also gives the candidate nominated by more than one party the right to say in what order the party titles may appear on the ballot, entirely independent of the right of precedence of one party over another, because of time in which the nomination was made, or because of the size of either party's vote.

You will also notice that there is an asterisk following the title Democratic Social in this case of John C. Smith, and at bottom of the page are the words "Nomination Paper," and in front of the

ballot or a specimen copy of the ballot used in that district by applying to the city clerk.

I think that John C. Smith, Kangaroo Social Democrat, besides allowing the Democratic party to endorse his Kangaroo nomination, also endorsed the nomination of the Democratic party to be so placed that it would bring him the largest number of votes possible. A comparison of the vote for Debs and for Bradley, with that of John C. Smith in this city.

Some one of the Pittsburgh comrades may be able to get you an unused ballot or a specimen copy of the ballot used in that district by applying to the city clerk.

There is one way and one way only to impeach and that is to join in with the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. and keep the fakirs on the run.

A FIRST WARDER, Erie, Pa., Aug. 17.

town, by capitalist lackeys, and sons of capitalists, what a "time" was had, and that the bill amounted to \$75.00.

Then the report was out among the strikers that Keefe could do nothing, but he promised them the Executive Board would meet within a week and devise plans for a settlement. But the week rolled by and weeks followed, and no Executive Board met, until they (the

Executive) and all the rest of the fakir brigade of the Longshoremen met in convention in Detroit, where they passed resolutions, resolutions of sympathy and bluff resolutions of condemnation against "Injunction Issuing Judges," etc., and appointed a scaberry committee to beg of capitalists, and capitalist politicians for a measure of relief for labor. Then they resolved to adjourn for half an hour or so to recuperate from the great nervous strain caused from "resolving," while the strikers and their families are fighting against starvation, and the jobs they quit are being rapidly filled up by economic scabs.

The news finally came to the strikers, that the Buffalo Freight Handlers were out in sympathy with the Erie men and that the Company was given a week to come to terms, or all the men in their employ would be called out, then there was a great rejoicing, and more joy. Then it was known that some of the leading skates were in town having come unaware on the morning of August 4th, at 8 a. m. Joyce, when asked what he thought would be the outcome of the demand made to the Anchor Line Company by the leaders, answered, "I am not too old to learn." Aye, neither were Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot too old to learn.

Let the Buzz-Saw rip at every opportunity, and at the fullest possible speed and the best exposure can be attained by contrasting the unassimilable character of the S.L.P. to the dirty, indelibly spotted S.D.P. H. B. HOFFMAN.

Boston, Aug. 16.

The Clearer, the Worse It Becomes.

"kind attention" and jumped off the bench.

I then pushed my way to the front through his poor dupes, and took hold of his coat, at which he shrank back in alarm.

"Pardon me," I said, "but isn't it customary for socialist speakers to invite questions after a speech?"

"I did invite the people to ask questions. Who are you?"

"I am a workingman. If you will permit me, I shall be pleased to ask you some questions."

Here the Kangs and a greater number of people than before surrounded us. The Kang cast an uneasy glance around and at me, but as I did not have my red button on he felt somewhat reassured as he said "what is it you want to know? Go on and ask it's getting late (it was just 9:10 p. m.) I began with "what party do you represent?"

"The Social Democratic Party."

"In concluding your remarks I heard you say that when one of your party is elected to public office that if he went against your principles you immediately fire him out. Now if that is true why does your party tolerate to the present day a traitor like James Carey, who in Haverhill Mass., voted for an army appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the capitalists the better to shoot down their striking workingmen?"

"I DO NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT. I NEVER HEARD OF IT. IT'S FALSE AND I DON'T BELIEVE IT."

I was shaking with rage at this bare-faced, abominable, but truly characteristic Kangaroo lie. Regaining self-control I said "You, whoever you are, you dare deny this well known fact, a fact that Carey himself does not deny and which he has boasted he would repeat if necessary." Four hours later this same gang of labor fakirs gave the strikers orders to go back to work under the same conditions. Aye, worse than when they came out, and the contractors say to them, "You will be taken back if we should need more help, but at present we have all the men we need;" and thus are the rank and file of the pure and simple unions, through their economic and political ignorance, led on by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class into the slaughter-house of capitalism. And yet, if reports are true, the strikers wish to partake of a little more of the same poison just dealt out to them, only they want it through a new set of skates, in other words, in this city, there are about seven local unions of Longshoremen. Each union has one delegate to represent it in a central body. The pure and simple plan is to have these seven delegates meet, and formulate some plan to have fakir Carey and 'ol concerned in the throning act of selling them out (as they say), empeach, but a new set of officers elected, to train in the school of organized scaberry to become efficient lackeys in the interest of the capitalist or labor skinner class.

I was afterward told that the orator was Fred Kraft the Social Democratic "leader" in Hudson County. I was also told that he is the author of a "socialistic" play, in which he takes the part of the hero. I could write a comic opera for him, with his antics of that evening as the motif and of which none but he could play the hero.

A. B. HERSCHEMANN,

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 19.

Where is Mr. Carter?

To THE PEOPLE.—It is for the purpose of trying to gain some information from you that I write, knowing that you always are ready and willing to give same if it be in your power. I am a member of "Big Six," and as such am

unable to find out through the regular channel as I in the innocence of my heart imagine I have a right to, what became of the Secretary of the "Defense Committee" (a sort of "secret" Committee).

One Mr. Carter is reputed to be the said Secretary. He has been looked for and I, for

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—P. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in that are not to this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## D. A. 40.

The regular meeting of D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A. was held on Friday evening, August 15th, in the DAILY PEOPLE building.

Roll call of officers showed all present except D. W. F. Krinks.

Credentials were received from L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, for P. O. Mourke and T. Traverson; from L. A. 330, Iron and Metal Workers, for H. T. Mins; and from L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, for Julian Pierce, A. C. Kuhn and Jas. J. Hanlon. There being no objections, all of the above delegates were seated.

Secretary reported that the firm of Goldstein, dealers in eggs, had gotten out an injunction to prevent L. A. 349, Egg Candlers' Union from holding mass meetings. Copies of the injunction were served on officers of the union and on the speakers as soon as the mass meetings had been opened on August 10th. The two speakers who were served with the papers were comrades Jager and Colander. Comrade Colander had opened the meeting and before he had got fairly started he was served with the papers and told he must stop talking. He turned to explain to the crowd that he had been served with papers and would not talk any further until he found out what the papers were. He was then placed under arrest. Comrade Jager jumped up on the stand to close the meeting and he was also arrested. Both were taken to Union Market Police Station and held under \$500 bail each. The case came up on Sunday morning in Essex Market Court but was adjourned until the following Thursday. Though they were held on a charge of conspiracy, when the case came up before Magistrate Cornell it was changed to disturbing the peace. Goldstein was there with seven witnesses to swear all manner of things against the speakers, comrade Jager in particular. Notwithstanding the fact that the Counsel for the two comrades got every one of Goldstein's witnesses to contradict the other under cross examination, comrade Jager was put under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. Colander was discharged. The injunction restraining the Egg Candlers' Union from holding mass meetings came up in Part I of the Supreme Court this morning. The Counsel for Goldstein failed to put in an appearance and had also failed to have the case placed on the calendar. Counsel for the Egg Candlers moved that the injunction be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

Visited L. A.'s 141, Cigarmakers 298, N. Y. Shoeworkers 350, Iron and Metal Workers 355, Karl Marx Club and 1563 Excelsior Labor Club, and found all getting along well.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

## 140, Bronx Alliance; L. A. 1028, Musical Alliance—Absent.

Above named local alliances will please take notice and see that their delegates attend the next district meeting.

New Business.—Comrade Murphy, delegate of Section New York asked for instructions on the report of comrade Stark reported they had expelled one of their members, and the Local wants the matter brought to the attention of the Section so that they can take action against him as a Party member. Would like to know in what this matter to be brought up before the Section. Don't see how we can ask the Section to take action against a member who has been expelled from the Alliance, while we hold members in the Alliance who have been expelled from the Party. If this matter from L. A. 14, is brought before the Section, would also have to bring up the Hickey matter; you would have to put him out too.

Stark stated that he brought up the matter of expelling Rosenthal in his report. That it will also be presented in the A. D. Rosenthal is a member of. Merely wanted the District and Section to know what the local was doing in the matter.

Comrade Murphy stated that while this matter was under discussion, he would like to have the opinion of the District as to what should be done in the Hickey case. Understood, he is a member in good standing of L. A. 274, and he has been expelled from the S.I.P. for conversion of funds. Some action should be taken, and would like to have a ruling from the District on the case.

Short discussion followed in which some of the delegates stated they thought this an entirely local matter; if the local Hickey is a member of, considers he should be placed on the outside, they can take such action without orders from this D. A. Others claimed that if Murphy thought the man an unfit member, he (Murphy) could prefer charges against him. Comrade Murphy contended that, in his opinion, it was the duty of the secretary or the organizer to prefer charges against Hickey and have the case tried. This District should give an opinion in the matter.

It was finally decided, on motion, to lay this matter over until the next meeting.

Secretary reported that L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance and L. A. 83, Typo. Union had not held any meeting since last District meeting, and for some time before that.

On motion Secretary was notified to call a meeting of the two above named locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals if they do not hold meeting they will be suspended.

There being a vacancy on the ways and means committee, comrade O'Rourke of L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, was elected to fill same.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

## California S. E. C. Report.

To the Sections and members at large. Comrades: In view of the fact that San Francisco has an aggressive campaign on hand, not only against the capitalist class, but also against its ally, the Social Democratic Party, the latter organization having fostered several unsuccessful strikes which have caused the suspicion, backed up by the fact pure and simple to look upon them that the Social Democratic Party has fallen into the hands of a few shysters lawyers and "Business Socialists," makes many malcontents in their ranks; it is for us to show the way out of this quagmire or reaction, the revolutionary spirit of the working class is being run into the ground, by these labor leaders and their handmaid the S. D. P. It is now that we must be up, and doing some active agitation. To do this we must support our comrades in their fight against crook-and-fakirdom. Therefore the State Committee appeals to you individually and collectively to put forth some effort to collect funds from friends and sympathizers and send the same to the undersigned for the benefit of said fund.

We also call your attention to the necessity of furthering the proposition of the New York Labor Company, of publishing cloth-bound books, every member that is able should support this project, any member not fully acquainted with this proposition can get the required information from the undersigned.

Financial Report for the Month of July:

Ballance, July 1..... \$81.70  
Receipts for ..... 44.10

Total ..... \$125.80  
Disbursements ..... 27.58

Ballance August 1..... \$98.22

LOUIS C. HALLER, Secy.

To Readers of the People in Utica, N. Y.

From Saturday, August 24 until the campaign is ended there will be an open-air meeting every Saturday night on Franklin Square. You are invited to attend and if possible fall in line, remember we can't end this struggle between capital and labor if those who understand the importance of our movement don't put their shoulder to the wheel and push! It is the intention of Section Utica to put up a fight as they never did before. The conditions are ripe and it is in the power and is the duty of every workmen to do his best in order to down the capitalist class.

Our regular section meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month in Sangerbund Hall on Varick street.

F. W. GERNER,  
Organizer.

Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting.

On Friday, August 30th on Federal Square—Speakers, Jordan, Britwell and Deans.

Comrades should attend these meetings to aid the speakers.

ORGANIZER.

## Agitation in Colorado.

The following amounts have been collected up to date for the Propaganda Fund of the Colorado State Executive Committee: C. P. Ventzana, Denver, 50c.; J. C. Davis, Victor, \$1; D. Delaplace, Pueblo, 50c.; Joseph Frank, Pueblo, 50c.; Jacob Cashmire, Pueblo, 50c.; P. R. Douglass, Rockvale, \$1; J. C. Freese, Florence, \$2; Joseph Mundell, Pueblo, 50c.; Jacob Frank, Pueblo, 50c.; A. Friend, \$2.

Our State Organizer B. M. Hurwitz, has just finished a two-months trip to a certain portion of the State. He reports that Socialists sentiment is good, but it takes a good deal of systematic work to form it in a class conscious organization. Another trip will be organized as soon as the necessary funds are available. The Propaganda Fund will be kept open continually for that purpose. The State Executive Committee is more than willing to do its duty, but appeals to the comrades and sympathizers throughout the State to send in their mite to enable them to carry on the work. Send all monies to the undersigned.

For the State Executive Committee.

H. WARNECKE, Secy.

317 East Thirty-seventh Avenue.

Denver, Colo.

New Haven Section Officers.

Section New Haven, S.I.P., has elected the following officers: Organizer, Ernest I. Oatley; Fin. Sec'y, Michael Bonstead; Rec. Sec'y, George B. Arnold; Treasurer, Chas. Dumas; Literary Agent, Chas. Sobey; PEOPLE Agent, Micheal Bonstead; "Arbiter" agent, A. Uhlberg; Grievance Committee, Sullivan Bonstead and Oatley; Auditing Committee, Marek, Druehl, Serrer; House Committee, Sobey, Serrer, Johnson, Wells, Oatley, Dumas, Druehl, Marek and Ashberg.

ERNEST I. OATLEY, Org.

Section Omaha, Neb.

The above Section, at its regular meeting on Sunday, August 18, elected the following officers:

Organizer—August Beerman.

Secretary-Treasurer—Fred Kissel.

Grievance Committee—M. Wilkinson, C. Luncer, and C. Bertelsen.

Auditing Committee—M. Dickensen and C. Bertelsen.

FRED. KISSEL, Sec'y.

Section Santa Clara County, California.

Section Santa Clara County has removed its headquarters and reading room from 22 N. First street to 42 Eldorado street, rooms 3 and 4. The reading room will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Section Jacksonville, Ill.

At the last meeting of the above section, the following officers were elected:

Organizer, Albert A. Renner; Recording Secretary, Valentine Martin; Treasurer, G. Renner; Financial Secretary, Albert G. Renner; PEOPLE Agent, Jack De Castro; Literary Committee, Frank Vicira, Edward Vasconcelos and J. De Castro.

ALBERT A. RENNER,  
Organizer.

Cleveland, Ohio, Attention.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342 of the S. T. & L. A., will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at Blaeh and Heller's Hall, 370 Ontario St. It is the duty of all members to be present and bring their fellow wage workers.

O. DUERR,  
Rec. Secretary.

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15th at 3 p.m., at Textile Hall, Oneineville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. Don't forget the date, September 15th.

THOMAS F. HERRICK,  
For R. I. S. C.

Organizations, Take Notice.

Organizations that received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Picnic held last July 4, at Glendale Schutzen Park, are urgently requested to deliver to the undersigned all monies collected from the sale of tickets.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Section New York, S.I.P.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Sept. 1—Val Hemmel, "Organized Labor."

Sunday, Sept. 8—Thos. Lawry, "Labor Laws."

Sunday, Sept. 15—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics."

Sunday, Sept. 22—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."

Sunday, Sept. 29—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 10-page booklet with stiff red cover.

West pocket sizes..... 70c. per 100

Application cards..... 40c. per 100

Dues cards..... 40c. per 100

Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order) ..... 67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Read street, New York city, Box 1570. Avoid credit cards for they involve useless expense and trouble.

Grand Outing of Section Union County, New Jersey.

Section Union County, S. L. P. has arranged an outing to Brie's Woods on Sunday, September 1, 10 a.m. The committee of arrangements will spare no effort to make this affair a rousing success, and it promises a general good time to everyone who participates. There will be shooting for valuable prizes. There will be also games for young and old.

The proceeds of this affair will be used to carry on an effective campaign.

This will be a good chance for all those who sympathize with our movement to enjoy a full day's pleasure, together with their families and friends. Tickets are \$1 for which refreshments will be served. Party members and readers of THE PEOPLE should not fail to invite their friends. You can reach the place by taking transfer to West Jersey street trolley, fare is five cents, and stop at Chandler avenue, Roselle. Signs will be placed on the road to give you the right direction.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,  
Organizer.

Labor Day in Syracuse.

Onondaga County Section has engaged Lakeside Park, the most popular grove on Onondaga Lake, for Labor Day.

The Organized Scaberry could not get it. Last year we had the largest crowd.

The Trades Assembly the smallest.

Every reader of THE PEOPLE call at headquarters and receive instructions

now to make this picnic a greater success than the last. Daniel De Leon has consented to deliver the oration of the day,

and every comrade and S. T. L. A. man in Central New York should be present.

Readers of THE PEOPLE from Rochester, Auburn, Utica, Frankfort, Seneca Falls and the textile workers of Fulton are invited to come and hear De Leon. The best attractions are at Lakeside Park.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,  
Organizer.

Labor Day in Pawtucket, R. I.

Section Pawtucket, S.I.P., will celebrate the day set apart by Brother Capital for Brother Labor, with a class-conscious labor demonstration and parade.

Comrades from Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford are invited to attend without further notice. Program of the day's events will be published later.

CHAS. H. DANA, Secretary.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept 15.

The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Aug. 26 to 31, inclusive, Morris county.

Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base.

Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, Inc.

Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7, Inc.

Town of Union, Sept. 8 to 9, Inc.

Jersey City, Sept. 10 to 11.

Bergen County:

Fort Lee, Sept. 12.

Hackensack, Sept. 13.